# The Twenty-Afth of April.

Friends, remember that this important day is rapidly approaching. For the sake of the cause, for the sake of the State, it is essential that all parts of the Commonwealth be well represented at Frankfort. Let there be no delay. Hold your meetings at once. Choose your delegates or make arrangements to go yourselves. The larger the number the better. We want to have the voice of the people uttered, and uttered with clearness and decision.

### Who Shall Begin?

A friend writing from one of the most wealthy and influential counties of the State says, "there are many friends of Emancipation here, but, unfortunately, each one depends upon some other to make the first move."

So is it in other sectious. Men are waiting for other men to act. Mr. J. waits for Mr. R., while Mr. R. patiently waits for Mr. J., and the cause somewhat impatiently waits for both.

Have you not sufficiently illustrated the beauty of pattence? Patience, we admit to be a very lovely virtue, but it can herdly take the place of earnest activity. Milton says with truth: "They also serve, who only stand and wait;"

but the old here uttered this thought, not because he would find excuse for inaction, but that he might obtain comfort in his state of involuntary inaction. The stern patriot had lost his sight in consequence of his ceaseless labors for liberty and right. When we have worked as Milton worked, we may rest as Milton rested. Friends, wait no longer, Mr. J. call upon

Mr. R. this very evening and propose action .-Perhaps you may meet him coming to call upon you to make the same proposition. All the better. Each will be cheered by the interest of the other. Call a meeting of your neighbours Discuss the matter freely, thoroughly. Put strong, convincing arguments into every man' hand. Do you say you have no documents for distribution? Let us know and we can supply We have at this very time on our table

pamphlet full of information, strong in argument, admirable in style, stirring in appealjust such a pamphlet as we should like to have placed in every house in Kentucky. Will you help us in placing a copy in every house?

Time is precious; the call is urgent. The cause of humanity pleads for action; shall it plead in vain?

## Sinvery and White Laborers

We understand that strenuous efforts are cipation party should succeed, their condition will be materially injured; that instead of holding a position of respectability in society, they will become a low and degraded caste. They are told that while slavery exists, all menial services will be performed by blacks; but when slavery shall be done away with, the poorer those services and will thereby be injured and disgraced. Slavery is thus represented as the friend of the poor white man and freedom by

Let us look into this matter a little and see it a friend-in freedom a foe; for if this be so, we might as well cease from further effort in behalf of freedom.

menial labors would devolve upon poor white moved from the State, for if they remain here, even as free men, upon them would fall many of the same labors which they now perform.

But admitting that all the blacks should be removed, and that none but white laborers should exist in the State, and, consequently, that labor of every kind should devolve upon them, would they thereby be degraded and dis-

We answer with all confidence and earnestness, no, by no means. No labor was ever known, no labor can ever be known, possessed of power to disgrace a man. Idleness may dis grace a man, and crime may disgrace him, but labor, honest labor, never.

What, say you, is not a man degraded by menial occupations? Ah, there is the difficulty; menial occupations, i. e., as the word implies, the occupations of menials, of servants, slaves. Because certain labors have chiefly been done by slaves, therefore they are regarded as slavish | donor. or menial occupations. Here we have one illustration of the dark influence of slavery; i has placed its foul mark upon labor, and hence labor is regarded as degraded and degrading .-The degradation is in slavery not in labor.

Suppose that instead of seeing the labors which you call menial, performed by slaves you had been accustomed to see them performed by persons beloved and respected, would those labors be considered by you either as degraded or degrading? Or, to bring the matter nearer home, are there any labors, whether called menial or not, which you would shrink from Frankfort. performing for one beloved and respected, a father, mother or sister? Or would you consider yourself disgraced by performing such labors? Surely not. Why not? If labor, any labor, be degraded in itself, then its performance must be degrading, under any circumstances. under all circumstances. If labor be defiling. then all who labor must be defiled. If the degradation be inherent in labor, it must always inhere, and every laborer must partake of the

But it is not inherent. Whatever degradation attaches to labor is the result of accidental association. Sever it from its unnatural and unhallowed association, and it stands forth in its native character stainless and honorable.

Let us present a simple fact in illustration of this statement. One of the most eminent, useful and honored bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States, was accustomed all his life to perform the menial labor of brushing his own boots. Was the venerable man Treasurer, and Bland Ballard Corresponding degraded thereby? , Was he disgraced by the Secretary. isbor? Certainly not. The labor, in this instance, had no slave-mark upon it, and it was From the foregoing notice it will be seen respectable, honorable labor.

Take another illustration. In our school-boy by the friends of emancipation in Louisville. days we had a classmate, whose mind glowed The great object of the committee will be to reach the heights of intellectual and moral tribution through the State. From many quargreatness, but the hand of poverty pressed ters applications are continually made for facts heavily upon him. What should he do? Give and statistics bearing upon the subject of emanup the eager pursuit, renounce his fond hopes? cipation. Those applications, we trust, will

EXAMINER. please to call them. By unwearied toil and and unwavering fidelity he obtained money enough to enable him to enter the oldest university in the Union, to cherish there the fondest dreams of his youth. There he sat side by side with the heirs of wealth, engaged in honorable competition with the children of genius, as respectable and as respected as the proude and most gifted of his associates.

Say you that that young man was degraded by his labor? Far, far from it. Instead of and hearts of thousands who could not otherbeing degraded by his labor, his labor was en- wise be brought to reflect upon the subject of nobled by him.

And so it must ever be. Tear off from labor the deadly associations which slavery has enand respected by all.

man is more respected in the slave than in the freedom. free States? Let facts answer. What is the stion, not varying much in either State from 700,000. In both States there are poor white people; in which are the poor and their children most respected? Massichusetts says to her soor, "Intelligence is power. It is right that your children should be advented and thus have s fair chance with the children of the rich. I will build school houses therefore, and educate

your sons and daughters." The promise is fulfilled, and out of her whole population, Massachusetts had in 1840 about 4,000 men and women who could not read, and those mostly foreigners. And how does North Carolina treat her poor? Flatters them, talks to them of the dignity of white people, and suffers their children to grow up in gross ignorance, without the power to spell a word in the Bible or deipher a line of the Constitution of the Union. In 1840 North Carolina had about 50,000 men and women unable to read.

And now, reader, tell us in which of the two States you think the poor man is most esteemed. In the one in which his mind is developed, and he is made a man, or in the one in which he is doomed to perpetual childhood?

You cannot long hesitate in answering. The difference is too marked to permit of doubt and uncertainty. But why such difference? The one is a free the other a slave State. In the one you see freedom's care for the poor; in the other, you see slavery's care for the poor.

Judge ye then which is the friend and which the foe of the laboring white man. We entreat respect and your desire of the respect of others: of freedom. And if after due deliberation, you do not determine to enrol yourselves among iberty's friends, and to become carnest advo-

The Knoxville Tribune. The article, which we have placed in another column, from this valuable paper, will be read with interest. It affords another cheering sign From this article will be seen that the spirit of emancipation is not confined to Kentucky. but is winging its way over our beautiful sisdication with gratitude and joy, for we believe, prosperity and human happiness. The cause must triumph. Its progress may be delayed for a period, but that final and entire success will

the ultimate establishment of right and justice throughout the world. Work on then, friends. Let no obstacles well. Let the earnestness of your exertions

## attest the sincerity of your wishes. An Earnest Friend of Emancipation.

We have received a letter from a friend in Bourbon county, enclosing ten dollars for the publication and distribation of valuable docu-

Friends, throughout Kentucky, be up and doing. Let us see to it, that our fellow-citizens in every county, town, and precinct of our beloved State, have the means given them of form ing a correct opinion on the great subject. Let pamphlets containing facts and statistics be spread broad-cast, that no man may have ignorance as a plea for inaction.

The Coming Convention at Frankfort. A meeting of the friends of Emancipation in Christian county, is called for the 10th inst., to

The friends of Emancipation in Boyle county. are to hold a meeting at Danville, on the 17th inst., to appoint delegates to the meeting on the

25th April. Corresponding and Executive Con At a meeting of the friends of emancipation held in Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson appointed secretary, the following gentlemen were named as a Corresponding and Executive Committee, with power to

enlarge their number and fill vacancies; Wm. Richardson, W. W. Worsley, Reuben Dawson. Wm. E. Glover. Patrick Marcy, David L. Beatty, W. P. Boone, Bland Ballard,

Thomas McGrain.

At a meeting of the Committee, February 28 Lewis Ruffner and James Speed were added to W. W. WORSLEY, Ch'n.

that a standing committee has been appointed

with high and holy ambition. He aspired to publish valuable pamphlets and essays for dis-

Mr. Ciny's Letter.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our eaders this interesting and important letter .-The plan of emancipation which Mr. Clay offers may or may not commend itself generally to the friends of the cause; but whether I plan be adopted or not, his letter will have a emancipation. But the great merit of this document consists, as it seems to us, in its clear recognition of the essential wrong and injustice twined around it and let it be associated with of slavery and of the practibility of its removal. in the year 1843—that it was printed in Cinintelligence and integrity, and it will enjoy the No veil of sophistry is thrown over Mr. Clay's cinnati-and that it was published in Louisville, honor with which the Creator designed itshould mind to hide from his view the repulsive fea- by "W. S. Brown," 1849, So our copy is fresh be crowned. In the genial air of freedom alone tures of the slave system. He recognises and and sweet from the press. Who is "W. S. can labor breathe freely, and the laborer walk admits its character as a system of oppression, forth in the dignity of manhood, respecting all and rejoices that an opportunity is presented to reasoning, you believe that the laboring white and of proving herself the sincere friend of the happiness of knowing a very large portion untarily undergo such refined torture as the country. He can never hope to rise to the true

test of the regard paid to man? Is it not the ments of the Louisville Journal upon this let- the publisher of this book. Mr. "Brown," the biblical criticism of Mr. Priest, it is but fair enjoyment of rights and privileges which will ter. The editors claim that Mr. Clay occupies being rather a "green hand at the bellows," that we should afford them a delectable extract enable him to stand on a level with his fellow- the same ground with them in regard to the will pardon us for offering him a bit of advice, from his "poetry." He closes his extraordinary from European countries, and those who leave men, a man among men? And where are impolicy of agitating the subject of emancipasuch rights and privileges most fully enjoyed? tion. We perhaps do not clearly understand knock emancipation hito a cocked hat with a In reply, let us compare two of the old States what ground the Journal occupies just at pre- book, he can get it printed on terms quite as to all lovers of the "idle trade:" of the Union, Massachusetts and North Caro- sent, for though deprecating discussion and favorable in this city as in Cincinnati. lina. In 1840 they had mearly the same popu- sgitation, it is almost daily discussing and agitating the exciting question; but we suppose Who is "Josiah Priest" of the Northern Disthat the ground which it would wish to be un derstood as occupying is that of opposition to Mr. Josish Priest may argue one's self unthe agitation of the subject at the present time. known, yet we mustiplead guilty to precisely On this ground, we presume, it claims that Mr. that much ignorance. Josiah will please to

Clay stands. What reason has the Journal for this claim If Mr. Clay does not think the present a sultable time for the discussion of the question of matter." We are serry for it, but candor comemancipation, why does he discuss it? If he pels us to say to Josiah that his book considered thinks the time inappropriate for agitation, with reference to its literary qualities, to its why does he not keep silent? He knew very style, its logic, or its learning, is not exactly well that his letter would be read with avidity in every part of Kentucky, and would give rise be considered as amessay on biblical criticism' to general discussion, universal agitation. The a slashing distribe against pestilent emancipavery fact that he has written at this time in favor of emancipation is proof positive that he Pickwickianize the scriptures, it fails to reach regards this time as the fit time for discussion. But, says the Journal, Mr. Clay expressly admits that if it be perfectly certain and evident that a majority of the people of Kentucky are opposed to discussion, the subject should be dropped, and therefore he virtually admits the impolicy and impropriety of discussion now.

entirely misunderstood, and that it really meant is not the greatest bore we ever saw in print, ble resolution, we shall find it meant nothing! And such is the useful and highly honorable

posed to the discussion of the subject of eman-

o the discussion of this great subject, a ast majority of our fellow-citizens most earnestly epistle or the result, provided he in the mean-desire discussion, and desire it at this very time. time informs us what part of this dark earth he irradiates with his corporeal presence.

The eagerness with which his letter is sought attend it, we no more doubt than we doubt shows that he was not mistaken. It is hailed to prove the unity of the race and to account dishearten. Onward in faith and hope. Pray tigation. This spirit will not rest until the and labor. He only prays truly who labors subject of slavery has been thoroughly discussed, and of the result of that discussion we

have no fear. attendant upon great social changes, but our hearts are cheered, and we cannot repress our well; your labor shall not be in vain.

Mewitt's Baguerreetype Gallery. tasteful and elegant rooms. Those who love music have all the appliances at hand; and those ly for him seldom happens) the proprietor is disengaged, are sure of a treat; but above all, the exquisite specimens to be met with at every turn, show the perfection which has been attained in this beautiful art, and the consummate skill with to call at Mr. Hewitt's-they will be sure not to

Our friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. Henry M. advantageous to the students who resort thither, the delectable log sian, Josiah Priest. and advance his already very desirable reputation as a successful and able teacher of Medicine.

Louisville Medical Institute. Eighty-one young gentlemen received the de ty speak in high terms of the attention, study andgentlemanly demeanor by which these young men were characterised, during their connection with the Institute.

Both the Law and Medical Departments of

which, in shining gold letters, were the words the institution to purchase copies. We do not And as to the price of free labor in the South "Syrictures on Asolationism." This is a very think the pro-slavery men in Kentucky are How does the existence of slavery serve to keep fascinating title, and in truth it is a title that sinful men that every one should require them it up above the average price of free labor at the we have not the power to resist. So we pitched to perform a pennance so cruel as the reading of North? Simply, if at all, by degrading labor ought to have.

celebrated in the book publishing line, as Har-Kentucky to become the pioneer in the great per, or Carey, or Cadell, or Longman, or Miller, of the men and women, boys, girls, and dogs in reading of such a book. We have read with no little wonder the com- the city of Louisville, we never before heard of namely, that, hereafter, when he wishes to

The author of the book is "Josiah Priest." trict of New York Although not to know take notice that we have looked into his book, in which, as Pepys caid of Evelyn's book on Solitude, we do not find "much excess of good the foremost book in all the world. Whether it tionists, a genealogical romance, or an effort to that pitch of absolute perfection which its excellent author designed it should hold in the tual pleasure enjoyed in reading the article, I which a boy or girl otherwise raised would do with fervent heat.

less it is the absurdity of some men. Every We cannot see the force of this reasoning.— pleasure is attended with some pang, and in for editors and their correspondents, however less, along Gay street to his lodgings, until the cas and follies of Fashion, in regard to dress 'If it be perfectly certain and evident," says Mr. every honey-pot there is sure to lurk a portion unfettered in their thoughts and in the expres-Clay. Well, is it perfectly certain and evident? of wormwood. Steamboats are good travelling sion of them through the press, still write for his moral courage rose sufficiently high to ena-The Journal affirms that it is. On what author conveyances, but they sometimes blow up and living readers, and, (unless deficient in common ity? We should be glad to learn what proof knock passengers into chaos. Boots keep one's sense,) upon such subjects as those for whom the Journal has of the correctness of this as- feet comfortable, but occasionally they produce they write are more or less interested and ready lend their aid to perpetuate an institution, the any the laundress can supply. It will teach sertion. Will it adduce the authority of our corns. Rain revives the parched earth, but to investigate. Legislature? Very poor authority, in our sometimes it pours down so long that it drowns humble opinion. Why, is it not notorious that the farmer's crops Books are very pleasant

There is nothing unmixed in this world un-

A book's a book although there's nothing in'tproportions. Whether it is more silly than fit for slaves, and we shall advise you to hug your chains. But we have no feers of such a result. You will think wisely and we'l.

The Knoxyllic Tribune.

Cassing subjects with which as legislators they nave no right to meddle, and passing resolutions which mean possing:

And shall these very resonances, which are if through this about to adopt that conclusion, and to stick to States, and the state of some the state of so now pronounced by men who voted for them, on a concatenation of the most unsurpassed as meaningless and absurd, be brought forward absurdities, and then our opinion would change

> There has been much discussion in relation that his letter was written in the hope at once to the diversities of human color, and the inof facilitating discussion and giving it a right fluence of physical causes in the production of these diversities. Philosophers like Pritchard and Lawrence, have labored long and learnedly of the negro: He mys that Providence "supermother," in a "supernatural manner," making emotions of hope and joy. The signs of the them just what he pleased. He made Japheth times seem to us most propitious. A bright white, a color unlike the set hue of his parents, day is dawning upon our beautiful State. - while he made Ham black as the driven char-Friends, be of good courage. Work on-work coal, or the ace of spades. Having thus accounted for the dusky hue of Ham, Mr. Priest very pleasantly adds these words: "This soluaccount of the matter is just the thing. You

will certainly importalise you. There is a prejudice in many minds disparaging to the contrative powers of Jackasses .-If a booby arise in any neighborhood, he is them? Every one knows that the chief pro the Transylvania University. Dr. B. for two were always indicated by the longitude of the slave labor become less valuable than free labor,

Perhaps some (four readers would be pleased to see the title of Mr. Priest's book. Here it is:

the sale of the book are perambulating the advantage they are to reap from the reduction of Massachusetts has an absolute, as well as a rel We were presented with a book of over four State, taking advantage of the excitement on the price of cotton? and, in order to that reduchundred pages, a few days ago, on the back of the subject of slavery to induce the advocates of tiou, from the abolition of slavery?

wide, lasting and beneficial influence. The into the book, and found it to be pretty well Mr. Josiah Priest's book. As Mr. Priest says, by fastening a stigma upon it; by so bringing it letter is well written, and its spirit is so con- printed; in addition to which it has all those they did not perpetrate the great atrocity of into partial contempt, that a white man has to ciliatory, that it will win its way to the minds external graces which "books that are books" stealing away the negroes from their homes in be paid a sum greater than that paid at the North Africa, and therefore it is hard they should have in order to reconcile his mind to the odium of The first queer thing that struck us in look- the dreadful curse of reading such a book iming into the book, is that it was entered "in the posed on them. We protest against any senclerk's office of the District Court of the U. tence in which all semblance of mercy is want-States, for the Northern District of New York," ing. Such a sentence would be denounced Is the southern free laborer to be expected to required to read Mr. Priest's leaden lucubrations. We predict that nine-tenths of the copies of ly income, whilst it keeps his occupation dethis book which are sold in this State will be Brown," of our fair city? He is not quite as flung indignantly into the fire by the advocates garded in the light of a bond-man, because he of slavery. Kentucky slaveholders are men of sense, and no man whose silliness does not how the poor white man is looked upon super-But will you now say that, in spite of all work of redressing the wrongs of centuries, or Galignani, for, sooth to say, though we have make him akin to Priest himself, will ever vol-

> As we have given our readers a specimen of clume with some rhymes, of which the subjoined are the six first lines, which we common

Here ends our labor, whether good or be Of which our pen assures that she is glad And if light is shed on the minty space Of succept times, and the dack negro rac

To THE EDITOR:—By the courtesy of a friend he Nushville "Union" of the 16th ult., containing a long and able editorial upon "The interest of non-slave owners in the slavery question," has been placed in my hands. With its party bearings I have nothing to do-for in my discussion of the subject, I am resolved to know neither Whig nor Democrat. Its leading idea seems to be "the importance of the issue" presented in the slavery question; and its leading purpose, to draw the attention of southern read-"they must settle definitely" the issue itself "at no distant day." Aside from the intellecquestion and hear what is to be sald upon either

The immediate object of the "Union," is pointed out by the caption of the article which own eyes. you to weigh this subject well. By your self. the action of the Legislature has been bitterly companions, but somehow it will happen that is to be one of a series. "The interest of nondenounced, not in one or another part of the we sometimes get hold of one that is an awful slaveholders in the slavery question." Such is made in some parts of Kentucky to array poor by your love for your children and your desire State, but in many, we may say almost all sec- bore. We hope Mr. Josiah Priest will not think its heading. "The idea prevails extensively," men, men who depend upon their daily labor for their welfare and honor; we entreat you to tions? And are not members trying to convince we mean him or his delightful book any harm, he states, "that none but the owners of slaves are not such owners may look on with indiffernothing? Yes, we are seriously told that, if but of all the books we ever saw, it combines the error of this supposed impression, and to cates of emancipation, we will confess that we we will carefully examine the most objections absurdity and silliness in the most abundant show that the non-slaveholding white population of southern States, have a personal interest absurd, or whether it is more absurd than silly, in perpetuating the institution of slavery, he manner in which the honorable Legislators of we have not yet been able to decide. The has made a candid admission, which is worthy Kentucky employ themselves at Frankfort, dis- glaring and unsurpassable silliness of some the attention of all slaveholders. It is as fol-

"Slavery once existed in these very northern esteemed a moral evil, but because experience to prove that the people of Kentucky are op- until we read a little further on and were forced little levil—that is, EKCAUSE IT WAS ASCERTAINED again to pronounce in favor of the pre-emi- THAT SLAVE LABOR WAS LESS PROPITABLE THAN FREE LABOR. As soon as this discovery was nence of the silliness. As soon as we make up made, it became a matter of self interest to pro-our mind on this interesting point, we shall vide for the abolition of slavery, and the shackles of the friends of education every where. epistle or the result, provided he in the means owner could make more money by employing

I have no doubt that in the assertion that slavery was abolished in the northern States, not bebecause experience and investigation satisfied them that it was a political evil, injustice is throughout the State as a timely address. It for the blackness of the negro. But until Mr. It is for the blackness of the negro. But until Mr. Josiah Priest took this subject in hand, it was that they considered slavery to be both morally by towns and cities, during the last eleventhance. solves the whole mystery with infinite ease, and politically wrong, and that, moved by the thus showing that unsided genius is superior joint, harmonious influence of these two considto all the learning and science in the world .- erations, they abelished it. The admission of We would not indulge in premature or un- Listen to how Josiah accounts for the blackness the "Union" is, however, both truthful and important, that "experience and investigation and rosgnitude of the difficulties necessarily intended the formation" of Ham and Japheth, satisfied them, that slavery was "a political the sons of Noah, "in the womb of their evil;" that is, "that slave labor was less profitable than free labor." Now this is an important fact to slaveholders

especially to those living in East Tennessee further south. Suppose it to be true, that free labor is not always, at all times and in all places, more profitable to the employer than slave labor; tion of the mystery of the origin of the negro's that it was because the soil of the northern while away a half hour, than our friend Hewitt's color, we trust will be acceptable." Oh, yes, States is adapted to grain growing and pasturage certainly, very acceptable, Mr. Priest. Your rather than the production of cotton, rice and to a very few extracts. who love cheerful conversation, if (as fortunate- have hit the nail on the head. This discovery found to be suited to the genius of the people and the character of the country, that they abolished slavery. Do not the same causes operate immediately called an ass. Now, it is doubt-less true that leachs are very foolish animals, ate return for labor with us. Negroes are not forth contend hercely against needed by us to grow corn and wheat and oats. we are convinced that we might wage a very proverbial, too, that East Tennessee has a pesuccessful controversy against those who assert coliar adaptation by nature to manufacturing that Jacks are the unwisest of creatures .- purposes; and if I understand the facts of the Length of ears is not an unerring indication of case, it is in manufacturing, that the especial the foolishness of the head they ornament. If excellence of free labor over slave labor is man-Bullitt, has been tendered and has accepted the the size of the ears were always in an inverse ifest. In the course of his argument, the ratio to the size of the brain-if vacuity of brain "Union" makes this averment: "Whenever vocars occupied a chair in one of the St. Louis ears, then Mr. Joinh Priest would be under no slaves will be liberated." I do not doubt that Medical Schools, with eminent credit to himself.

Medical Schools, with eminent credit to himself.

Medical Schools, with eminent credit to himself.

He is a gentleman of unusual vigor of mind, and have a pair of accicular appendages which he the other divisions of Tennessee. In many inhis acquirements are both profound and exten- could draw over the top of his head so effect- stances, the slave is known to be an absolute tax ually that a "dradful bad cold in the head" upon the owner; and it is probable that he is the Trannsylvania Institution will prove highly would be a complaint that would never afflict more or less so, in all instances. Why, then, ty Gonerils and Regans of the fair should he be kept in bondage? Some persons seem to cherish the idea

Slavery as it relates to the Negro or African are hostile to each other in the very nature of Race, examined is the Light of Circumstances, thought is no always remain so. This placent retrospection over periods of past re-History and the Holy Scriptures; with an account of the origin of the Black man's Color, the causes of his sate of Servitude, and traces of his sate of Servitude, and traces of his Character as well in Ancient as in Modern Times; with Stric ures on Abolitionism." Such is the title of the wonderful book, the object of the tothers: and that of all the others must be that of the one. The true interests of the North that of the one. The true interests of the North that of the one. The true interests of the North that of the one. The true interests of the North that of the one. The true interests of the North that of the one. The true interests of the North that of the one. The true interests of the North that of the one of the service upon their views and the folish bird which supposes it can avoid danger by hiding its head from its pursuer, we may hide our eyes and avert our thoughts from all contemplation of the fortunes that await us, but those fortunes will nevertheless overtake us, with a speed that we cannot overtake us, with a speed that we ca Both the Law and Medical Departments of the Louisville University, are enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

Both the Law and Medical Departments of the wonderful book, the object of which is to prove from the Bible that Negro Slavery is in accordance with the will of Heaven, and that it is sinhi to try to extirpate it. We wish the pro-slavery men much joy over this the "Union" teaches, the feeling at the North and lost to the history of the world? In our fever of the abolition of slavery at the South can not really clash. They are indeed one. But suppose for a moment, that as the "Union" teaches, the feeling at the North and lost to the history of the world? In our er classes in the school com-

his task. Admit, then, that slavery does enhance the price of free labor in the South, at the expense of the degradation of labor itself. assist in the perpetuation of slavery, upon the valley, like that of the Nile, were rank with ground that it will add a few cents to his weekpressed and contemned, and he himself is redoes the work of a slave? Every body knows dignity of a free man, where his constant employment is that of the slave. This readily enough accounts for the fact that the free daylaborers who immigrate to the United States their homes in the old free States, seldom come to the South or Southwest. They prefer to go where they can be free men in truth and in deed; where the stamp of shame which is fixed upon the slave, will not be transferred even in idea, by association to themselves. And if it be true that they could obtain higher wages at the South, but reject the opportunity of doing so, degradation that clings to the slave, and by a natural sympathy to his employment, may not be fistened upon them, does it not convey an impressive lesson to all non-slaveholder uthern States?

What is wanted at the South, is to have labo dignified in the apprehension of men's minds. It is the institution of slavery that debases it. The children of families, which are commonly called "respectable," in consequence of being waited upon, on every trifling occasion, by neers to that importance, under the belief that groes, learn not only to be idle and lazy, but to think with horror of condescending so low as dwelling are thus two-thirds of its value in to perform many little duties for themselves, admiration of all the generations between this was gratified to see it, for the reason that it in- without a moment's hesitation. A master carand that day on which the heavens shall melt dicates a disposition in the public mind to come penter but recently illustrated this subject to up manfully to a discussion of the merits of the me, by the case of one of his journeymen, who and more to the rules of reason and true enjoywho declined, from shame, to carry a small from the equally vicious extremes of barbarism side. I say "a disposition in the public mind;" bundle of clothing or something equally harmmaster carpenter proposed to do it for him, when and amusement, and subordinate its ridiculous ble him to accomplish the task. If working divided day and night. It will secure cleanings men know their own interests they will never and purity, more intimate and personal than effect of which is thus to degrade their occupations, not only in the eyes of others, but in their A STAVEMOLDER.

# Twelfth Annual Report of the Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Mass. Board of

We have read with mingled emotions deeply interesting Report. The pleasure and satisfaction with which we always peruse the live but pleasant. But to lose sight of the first writings of Mr. Mann, have been accompanied by a sensation of sadness, caused by the thought ing; and, from the rank of men, to descend to For twelve years this gifted man has labored

indefatigably in behalf of the cause, for which he sacrificed political distinction and the large ecuniary emoluments of a lucrative profession. In some of the European governments there s a high officer who bears the title of Minister of Public Instruction." A minister of public would think of erecting a mansion, withoutan satruction has Mr. Mann truly been, and acording to the primitive and genuine meaning of the term. He has ministered, served, the ful, thorough, and devoted, he has the thanks not only of the citizens of Massachusetts, but

The labors of Mr. Mann have not been in vain. An impulse has been given to the cause of free institutions, common-school education,

The following table shows in a very striking manner the increase of interest in Massachusetts in her school system, during Mr. Mann's

Town and City Appropriations .- Taking years. The increase of each year upon the pre-

In 1837, the ap less than 1838-9, it was, 1839-40, " 1840-1, " 1841-2, "	propri	iation w	vas	
less than				\$400,000 (
1538-9, it was,				447,809 9
1839-40, "		-	-	477,221
1840-1, "	(A)			491,015
1841-2, "	100	16.	-	510,590
1849.7 #				516,051
1843-4, " 1844-5, " 1845-6, "	14.			548,470 (
1844-5, W				576,556 (
1845-6, 4-			- 12	611,652
1846-7. "		4.75	- 12	662,870 5
1847-8, "				749.943

we have felt tempted to quote, that all the readers of the Examiner might share our enjoyment. In fact, the temptation is to quote the whole Report, but, unfortunately, our space limits us

sented in the following passage:-

the gives but twelve out of two hundred and

ent, no com-

with the segre pursuit, renounce his fond hopes?
Oh no; that would be death. To science and hopes are the standard of the world in the

tive, existence. She exists for her present pen ple and for their posterity, as well as for the Union at large. Though relatively declining. when compared with the whole country, yet there is an actual and constant increase in numbers. Within her narrow borders, she will soon have a million of people; and what anile power can adequately con sorrows, the hopes and fears, the honor or shame of a million of human beings, belonging to the same generation; or sum up the fearful aggre-their descendants.

"Let us thank Heaven, too, that there are other standards of greatness besides vasiness of territory; and other forms of wealth besides mineral deposits or agricultural exaherance. Though every hill were a Potosi, though every fatness, yet might a nation be poor in the most desperate sense;—benighted in the darkness of barbarism, and judgment-stricken of Heaven for its sins. A State has local boundaries which it cannot rightfully transcend; but the realm of intelligence, the sphere of charity, the moral domain in which the soul can expand and expatiate, are illimitable,—vast and boundless as the omniprescence of the Being that created them.
Worldly treasure is of that nature that rust may corrupt, or the moth destroy, or thieves steal; but, even upon the earth, there are married treasures which are unapproachable by fraud, impregnable to violence, and whose value does not perish, but is redoubled with the using A State, then, is not necessarily fated to insignificance because its dimensions are narrow, nor doomed to obscurity and powerlessness because its numbers are few. Athens was small; yet low as were her moral aims, she lighted up the whole earth as a lamp lights up a temple. Judes was small; but her prophets and her teachers were, and will continue to be, the guides of the world. The narrow strip of half-cultivable land, that lies between her eastern and western boundaries, is not Massachusetts; but her noble and ncorruptible men, her pure and exaited women. se children in all her schools, whose daily less ons are the preludes and rehearsals of the great duties of life, and the prophecies of future emience-THESE ARE THE STATE."

We might look far before finding a more striking representation of the importance and value of the science of Physiology, than in the following extracts:-

"Not only will a general knowledge of Human Physiology, or the Laws of Health, do much to supersede the necessity of a knowledge of ogy, or the Laws of Disease; but the former is as much better than the latter as provention is better than remedy ;- as much bet as all the comforts and securities of an unburnt money from the insurance office. A general diffusion of physiological knowledge will save millions annually to the State. It will gradually revolutionise many of the absurd customs and usages of society, -- confirming them more and of artificial life. It will restrain the capriexcesses to the laws of health and decency. will reproduce the obliterated lines that once men "to eat that they may live, instead of liv-ing that they may eat." When Satan approaches in that form, in which he has hitherto most seductive and successful, - the form of intoxicating beverages,-those who west the talisman of this science will have an antidote against his temptations. It is a lesson of unspeakable importance, to learn that noneighment and not pleasure is the primary object of untarily to alter our position in the scale of beour dwelling-houses and public edifices, which have been built without regard to the necessities of the human system for pure air. Were Physiology universally understood, no man admission of light. Apertures and flues for the ingress and egress of air, into and from sittingthe architectural idea of a well-finished house, man; and a dwelling without the means of venman without a nose. A knowledge of this science would establish a new standard of beaustrength was a primary and indispensable eleable folly and guilt of those matrimonial allianitself, are wedded, and the health, mind, and happiness, of a family of children are sacrificed, for the mercenary object of adowry."

"Each of our organs is an avenue, through which death may invade us; and innumerable for an opportunity to enter and destroy. And and dryness, we must encounter, and we must have; for they are the permanent conditions of our being. How intelligible, then, and how authoritative, does the doctrine become, that high health, and high health alone, is harmony w nature! A person without high health is just as much at war with nature, as a guilty soul is at war with God; and the struggles of our frail bodies against the resistless might of the elements, will be as unavailing as that of our souls against the retributions of Omnipotence.

bulies are God's workmanship, he sees that the God's laws. If these laws, then, are God's laws, we are bound to recognize and obey them. We are bound to obey a law which God has impressed upon the body, on the same principle that we are bound to obey a law which he has impressed upon the soul. And, here, how pertinent and forcible, is the great idea which has been set forth so distinctly by a late wnier,-Mr. Geo. Combe, | that, when we know a law to be God's law, it matters not by what means comes imperatively and equally binding upon